http://tech.mit.edu/

Volume 128, Number 37

The Weather

Today: Partly cloudy, Low 64°F (18°C), High 83°F (28°C) Tonight: Light storms, Low 56°F (13°C) Tomorrow: Mostly sunny and cooler, High 68°F (20°C) Details, Page 2

Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139 Tuesday, September 9, 2008

Frosh Do **Better on** Bio, Fail Chem Adv **Standing**

By Omar Abudayyeh

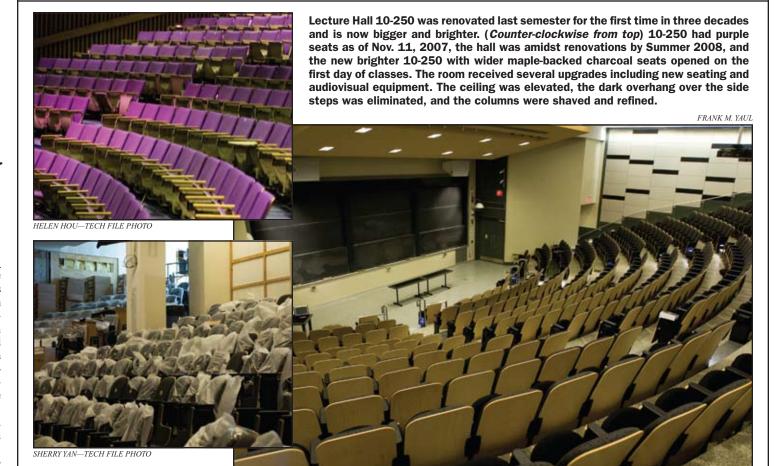
The Class of 2012's performance on the advanced standing exams (ASEs) was markedly different from last year's as freshman performed better on the biology exams but poorer on the physics exams. And for the second year, results on the newly rewritten Math Diagnostic for Physics Placement exam was used to limit enrollment to the popular 8.012 alternative to 8.01.

Due to space limitations in 8.012, scores on the Math Diagnostic exam were used as a cutoff for enrollment. Sean Robinson, the academic administrator of the physics department, said that the class is always over subscribed and so the department is forced to limit enrollment to 150 students. Some students who were not given a seat in 8.012, but still scored well on the exam, were put on a waitlist in case spots opened.

The chemistry ASE, one of the harder ASEs because of its coverage of topics that extend beyond high school curriculum, again had the lowest passing rate among all the advanced standing exams, as only 7 out of the 100 students who took the exam passed.

Feeling that previous math diagnostics were inadequate, the physics department rewrote the test this year. "Previous results weren't useful for diagnostic purposes. The new test distributes the results more, making it more into a diagnostic," said Robinson. This year's exam tested different concepts that the department believed would be critical to success in 8.012.

In the second year that AP Biology credit is no longer accepted as a substitute for 7.012, 78 students sat for the biology advanced standing exam. The 31 percent passing rate nearly doubled the rates from the past two years. The Department of Biology Educational Administrator Janice Chang said that the exam is rewritten every year to resemble the 7.01x final and that the increased passing rate just reflects that a larger number of students



YouTomb Takes Stock | \$12 Laptop Featured at Of YouTube Takedowns

Site has Public Database of Video Removals

By Jeff Guo

On April 6, 2008, a clip of an Oklahoma police officer assaulting a man

site YouTube. Tagged with

"police," "brutality" and "beat up," it received over 20,000 views in the ten brief days that it was available

appeared on the popular video-sharing

Taken from inside the police cruiser, the clip shows a tan Toyota pickup stopped along an icy, tree-lined road. The officer is telling the man in the passenger-side seat to step outside. 'Sir, turn around and put your hands behind your back," the officer says, moving to make an arrest.

The man opens the door, but holds up his hands. "Whoa, wait, no ..." he says. He is confused; this must be a misunderstanding.

Again the officer barks his order, but the man hugs close to the truck, wary: "No, wait quit it! What's going

At this point the officer grabs the

man and sprays his face with pepper spray. The man screams and screams.

The rest of the video is hard to understand because the yelling has overloaded the microphone.

In response to this video, the city of Blackwell, Oklahoma promptly filed a copyright infringement complaint. On April 17 the clip went down, joining an ever-growing graveyard of videos removed from YouTube - some for good reasons, some for bad, and some, seemingly, for no reason at all.

To Gregory Price G, David Sheets '09, Quentin Smith '10 (also a Tech staff reporter), Dean Jansen, and the students of MIT Free Culture, the removal of the Oklahoma arrest clip was yet another example of copyright law abuse on YouTube, and exactly why they created the YouTube monitoring site YouTomb last year.

YouTomb, available at http://youtomb.mit.edu, is a record of YouTube videos lost. On YouTube, barely a trace remains when a video goes down. For

YouTomb, Page 17

Int'l Dev. Design Summit

By Radhika Malik

Goodbye \$100 laptop, hello \$12 laptop. Well technically, it's only a keyboard, but it just needs to be plugged into

TV/computer was one of the ten proj-

ects that were worked on during the International Development Design Summit 2008, held at MIT between July 14 and Aug. 12 this year. Featuring 60 participants from more than 20 countries across the globe, the IDDS brought together people from different countries, professions, and backgrounds; the aim was to devote concentrated time and effort to work on simple projects meant to improve the lives of people in developing

countries. During the summit, the participants, grouped into 10 teams, discussed real-world problems that people in developing world were facing, and used technology to come up with innovative solutions to the

One team built a working prototype of a hand-held diagnostic tool that could perform DNA analysis. Another built a device to treat breast milk to prevent HIV transmission from infected mothers to their infants. Yet another group worked specifically to design a rope-way system for the craftsmen in the Himalayan mountains so that the workers don't have to transport their goods on their

IDDS, Page 15

Lucian W. Pye

Retired MIT political science professor Lucian W. Pye, one of America's leading China scholars, died Sept. 5 in Boston after a long

Pye, Ford Professor of Political Science Emeritus at MIT, was a leader in studying the politics of modernization in the Third World. He was author or editor of more than 25 books including "Asian Power and Politics: The Cultural Dimensions of Authority," "China: An Introduction" and "Mao-Tse Tung.'

He served as a mentor to several generations of influential political scientists and as an active public intellectual and policy adviser

Pye, Page 18

Visiting Professor Discusses '08 Election

By Robert McQueen

From Northwestern University, to Stanford, to MIT, Professor Marc Meredith of the Political Science Department is truly a traveling scholar. Earning masters degrees in both economics and political science, Marc examines today's political scene with the eye of an economist. He currently teaches Quantitative Research Methods I (17.800), a graduate class where students apply statisti-

cal techniques to politics in order to better understand and predict social trends. When it comes time to predict the next president, Marc will be one step ahead, applying game theory to the society in which we live. While his field is rigorous, Marc also finds time to enjoy his many hobbies including running, football, poker, and ping-pong.

The Tech: Earning a degree in political economics from Stanford University, you arrived here in Boston last July. What attracts you to MIT's Political Science Department?

Marc Meredith: It is a good place to work. I'll be a visiting professor here for two years, and it will be a good opportunity to get some experience. The faculty here that do Political Economics are some of the best you can work with in the country.

Meredith, Page 16

News |

MIT climbs from seventh to fourth in US News & World Report rankings.

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OPINION

Drunken Convention Watching: What happened at the DNC and RNC?

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Michael Hammer '68

MIT NEWS OFFICE

Michael Hammer '68, a research affiliate with MIT's Engineering Systems Division who also previously taught as a professor of computer science and was a lecturer in the MIT Sloan School of Management, died Wednesday after collapsing from apparent cranial bleeding last month. He was 60.

Hammer received an SB (1968), SM (1970) and PhD (1973) from MIT and was the president of Hammer and Company, a business education and research firm focused on cutting-edge issues in operations, organization and management.

After graduating from the Institute, he became an assistant, then

Hammer, Page 16

Page 2 THE TECH September 9, 2008

World & Nation

U.S. Attack on Taliban Compound Kills 23 in Pakistan Border Area

By Jane Perlez and Pir Zubair Shah

THE NEW YORK TIMES

ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN

Five missiles fired from an American pilotless aircraft on Monday hit a large compound in North Waziristan belonging to one of Pakistan's most prominent Taliban leaders, two Pakistani intelligence officials and a local resident said Monday.

The missile attack, at about 10:20 a.m., killed 23 people, including eight children, and injured at least 18, according to accounts of the intelligence officials. The strike singled out the compound run by Sirajuddin Haqqani, the son of Jalaluddin Haqqani, whom the United States has accused of organizing some of the most serious recent attacks in Afghanistan against U.S. and NATO forces and of masterminding a failed assassination attempt against the Afghan president, Hamid Karzai.

Among those killed in the attack were one of Jalaluddin Haqqani's two wives, his sister, sister-in-law and eight of his grandchildren, Pakistani intelligence officials said.

Storm Long Past, Darkness and Heat Still Cling to Baton Rouge

By Adam Nossiter

THE NEW YORK TIMES

BATON ROUGE, L

The fearsome heat of a south Louisiana summer, unmediated by air conditioning, reduces the strong to a primal struggle and sends the weak to the hospital.

Thousands here are enduring it this way seven days after Hurricane Gustav. Nearly 40 percent of the city's electrical power remains out, and the principal utility, Entergy, says it will be the last week of September before everyone's electricity here in the state capital is restored.

Whole neighborhoods are sweating it out, discovering things about the natural setting, themselves and their neighbors they did not know and in some cases did not particularly want to know. Front doors are open, generators are humming, downed tree limbs are piled high, and the people are dripping.

Power blackouts have been widespread in south Louisiana during the last week. More than 200,000 of Entergy's customers in Louisiana were still without power Monday, down from nearly 829,000 immediately after the storm.

Bombers Kill Two in Afghanistan

By Taimoor Shah and Carlotta Gall

THE NEW YORK TIMES

KANDAHAR, AFGHANISTAN

Two suicide bombers succeeded in penetrating the police headquarters building of this major southern city on Sunday, killing two policemen and wounding 29 officers and eight civilians, senior officials said. One of the bombers reached the second floor and the explosion narrowly missed the provincial police chief and the regional chief of the Border Guards, they said.

A Taliban spokesman, speaking by telephone, immediately claimed responsibility for the attacks. Coming three months after a spectacular jailbreak staged by the Taliban that helped some 900 prisoners escape, the twin bombings were another propaganda coup for the insurgents. They have repeatedly exposed the weakness of the Afghan government and police forces, and of the NATO forces training them.

Kandahar's police station was struck in a deadly suicide bombing in 2006, and it is now guarded with barriers and high blast-protective walls. Yet the bombers, who were on foot, evaded the security.

The provincial governor, Gen. Rahmatullah Raufi, went to the town hospital to visit the wounded. He said an investigation was already under way into how the assailants had entered the compound and reached the main building.

Large Hadron Collider Will Power On Tomorrow

By Carolyn Y. Johnson

The world's biggest, most highly-anticipated physics experiment comes online this week, as the first beam of particles begins to circulate around a 17-mile underground race-track that lies beneath France and Switzerland

The \$9 billion Large Hadron Collider, 20 years in the making, represents the work of at least 7,000 scientists from 60 countries, including a contingent from the Boston area that spent years, or entire careers, working on this project.

Their excitement is testimony to the importance of the mission: to recreate in an underground tunnel the conditions of the early universe, just a trillionth of a second after the Big Bang. From that, they hope to fill in gaps in physics knowledge, search for hidden dimensions, and understand why particles have mass.

The collider soaks up superlatives like no other science project. But no whiz-bang insights are expected immediately, or even this year. The inaugural beam is just the critical first step in what will be years of research.

So the revving up this week of the world's largest particle accelerator will be punctuated with emotion, not eureka. "It's the culmination of my career," said James Bensinger, 67, a physicist from Brandeis University who has been working on the project for 15 years. "It will certainly outlive my scientific life; it very well may outlive me, period. It's not that unusual in the human experience. The people who built cathedrals - often times their sons saw it completed. But still, they thought it was something much bigger than they were and kept it going.'

The Large Hadron Collider is operated by the European Organization for Nuclear Research, also known by its French acronym, CERN. The circular underground tunnel, in which the particle beams ramp up to 99.99 percent of the speed of the light, lies more than 300 feet below the earth, at the foot of the Jura Mountains The accelerator dwarfs its closest cousin, the Tevatron at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Ill., and because it can reach higher energies, it will be used to search for evidence of some of the most evanescent particles.

One of physicists' most vexing unanswered questions is: What are the origins of mass in the universe? The answer may lie in a theoretical particle called the Higgs boson first predicted in 1964, that has been bugging scientists for decades. The elusive particle, also called the "God particle," was inserted into scientific theory to make physicists' models work, but it has never been seen.

"For my entire career, since I got my PhD at Cornell in the early 70s, there's been something called the standard model that has explained all the phenomena that has been observed in high energy physics basically through my entire my career," said Frank Taylor, an MIT senior research scientist. "But there's one part that's missing, so in a sense the program would hopefully be the fulfillment of this one missing piece of the exploration."

Taylor, Bensinger, and other Boston-area scientists collaborated on building a detector that will be used within the collider to detect muons, particles that are signatures of the elusive particles expected to be created in the collisions.

McCain and Palin: Etiquette and the Coed Ticket

By Elisabeth Bumiller

THE NEW YORK TIMES

For now, the rule is simple: Hug your running mate, kiss your wife.

When Sen. John McCain, the Republican presidential nominee, came out on stage to congratulate his running mate, Gov. Sarah Palin of Alaska, after her acceptance speech at the Republican National Convention in St. Paul. Minn., last week, he gave her a hug, not a handshake. Palin got another hug at a rally outside Kansas City, Mo., on Monday.

The same McCain-Palin embrace — businesslike, to the point — was on display at a rally over the past weekend in Colorado Springs, Colo., but this time McCain's wife, Cindy, was on stage. Moving quickly after his clasp of his running mate, McCain took a short side-step and planted a peck on his wife's cheek.

It has been nearly a quarter century since Walter F. Mondale almost never touched Geraldine A. Ferraro in public when they shared the Democratic presidential ticket in 1984, and it is safe to say that times have changed. Back then, Mondale had a strict "hands off" policy and did not even put his palm on Ferraro's back when the two stood side-by-side and waved with uplifted arms.

Anything more, and "people were afraid that it would look like, 'Oh my God, they're dating,'" Ferraro recalled in a brief telephone interview on Monday, of what now seems like a political Victorian age.

But the second coed major-party presidential ticket in American history has nonetheless raised 21st-century questions about etiquette, body language and who hugs first. (McCain was right to initiate the hugging as Palin's hierarchical superior, an

etiquette expert said.)

Mark Salter, McCain's closest adviser, insisted there had been no behind-the-scenes stage direction — "Nobody said, Cindy first" — and that no one in the campaign had discussed hugging etiquette or protocol between McCain and Palin. "They're going to behave like normal human beings," he said. "Nobody ever told him, 'Just shake hands."

Already, there has been one noticeable shift in protocol: McCain now introduces his wife first, not Palin, when both are on stage. But it was not always that way: At his first post-convention rally with Palin, in Cedarburg, Wis., last Friday, McCain began by lavishly praising Palin, who had just rocked the Republican convention. "Isn't this the most marvelous running mate in the history of this nation?" McCain asked the roaring crowd, as Cindy McCain stood quietly by.

WEATHER

Get Your Sweaters

By Roberto Rondanelli

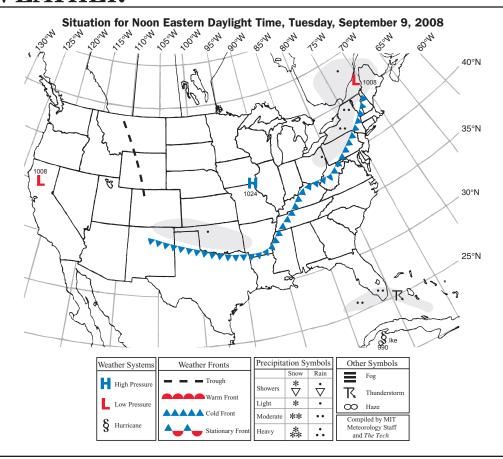
The remnants of tropical storm Hanna swept through Boston at a relatively innocuous timing (well, it depends for whom) and much weakened specifically in wind, so that it was hard to distinguish it from a regular rainstorm. After the passage of Hanna, weather has been fair and pleasant. Unfortunately this nice trend will end today abruptly as a cold front pushes through our region. The cold front will manifest itself with thunderstorms that will begin late in the afternoon. A high pressure will bring relatively cool weather with temperatures that might require you to dust off a sweater or a jacket for Wednesday evening.

In the Caribbean, Hurricane Ike follows a trajectory that will maximize its dissipation, as the eye of the storm crosses longitudinally over Cuba. Nevertheless, according to the latest report from the National Hurricane Center, it is expected to make landfall on the coast of Texas at the end of the week with a 25 percent chance of being a major hurricane by that time (winds higher than 111 mph) and a 44 percent chance of being only a tropical storm.

Extended Forecast

Today: Partly cloudy to cloudy. Warm and humid in the afternoon with a chance of thunderstorms, then much cooler and drier. Low $64^{\circ}F$ ($18^{\circ}C$). High $83^{\circ}F$ ($28^{\circ}C$).

Tonight: Isolated thunderstorms. Low 56°F (13°C). **Wednesday:** Mostly sunny and cooler. High 68°F (20°C). **Thursday:** Mostly sunny. Low 49°F (10°C). High 67°F (19°C).



New Fundraising Pressures For Obama Campaign

By Michael Luo and Jeff Zeleny

THE NEW YORK TIMES

After months of record-breaking fundraising, a new sense of urgency in Sen. Barack Obama's fundraising team is palpable as the full weight of the campaign's decision to bypass public financing for the general election is suddenly upon them.

Pushing a fundraiser later this month, a finance staff member sent a sharply worded note last week to Illinois members of Obama's national finance committee, calling their recent efforts "extremely anemic."

At a convention-week meeting in Denver of the campaign's top fundraisers, buttons with the image of a money tree were distributed to those who had already contributed the maximum \$2,300

to the general election, a subtle reminder to those who had failed to ante up.

The signs of concern have become evident in recent weeks as early fundraising totals have suggested Obama's decision to bypass public financing may not necessarily afford him the commanding financing advantage over Sen. John McCain that many had originally predicted.

Presidential candidates in a general election have typically relied on two main sources of money —public financing, along with additional money that their parties raise. In choosing to accept the public money, the McCain campaign now gets an \$84 million cash infusion from the U.S. Treasury.

McCain is barred from raising any more money for his own campaign coffers but can lean on money raised by the Republican National Committee, which has continued to exceed expectations.

Meanwhile, the Obama campaign had calculated that with its vaunted fundraising machine, driven by both small contributors over the Internet and a powerful high-dollar donor network, it made more sense to forego public financing so they could raise and spend unlimited sums.

But the campaign is struggling to meet ambitious fundraising goals it set for the campaign and the party. It collected in June and July far less from Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton's donors than originally projected. Moreover, McCain, unlike Obama, will have the luxury of concentrating almost entirely on campaigning instead of raising money, as Obama must do

Some 9/11 Rumors Solidify as Conventional Wisdom

By Michael Slackman

THE NEW YORK TIMES

CAIRO, EGYPT

Seven years later, it remains conventional wisdom that Osama bin Laden and al-Qaida could not have been solely responsible for the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, and that the United States and Israel had to have been involved in their planning, if not the execution, too.

This is not the conclusion of a scientific survey, but it is what routinely comes up in conversations around the region — in a shopping mall in Dubai, in a park in Algiers, in a cafe in Riyadh and all over Cairo.

"Look, I don't believe what your

governments and press say. It just can't be true," said Ahmed Issab, 26, a Syrian engineer who lives and works in the United Arab Emirates. "Why would they tell the truth? I think the U.S. organized this so that they had an excuse to invade Iraq for the oil"

It is easy for Americans to dismiss such thinking as bizarre. But that would miss a point that people in this part of the world think Western leaders, especially in Washington, need to understand: That such ideas persist represents the first failure in the fight against terrorism — the inability to convince people here that the United States is, indeed, waging a campaign against terrorism, not a

crusade against Muslims.

"The United States should be concerned because in order to tell people that there is a real evil, they too have to believe it in order to help you," said Mushairy al-Thaidy, a columnist in the Saudi-owned regional newspaper Asharq al Awsat. "Otherwise, it will diminish your ability to fight terrorism. It is not the kind of battle you can fight on your own; it is a collective battle."

There are many reasons people here said they believed that the attacks of 9/11 were part of a conspiracy against Muslims. Some had nothing to do with Western actions, and some had everything to do with Western policies.

United Shares Fall After False Report of Bankruptcy

By Micheline Maynard

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Shares of United Airlines lost nearly all their value Monday morning when a false rumor swept financial markets that the struggling carrier had filed for bankruptcy protection.

United's stock fell 76 percent to \$3 before trading was halted at 11:08 a.m. Trading resumed at 12:30 p.m. and shares closed down \$1.49, or 12.1 percent, to \$10.92, on a volume of 54.6 million shares.

A United spokeswoman, Jean Medina, denied the bankruptcy rumor. The circumstances surrounding the rumor were still being sorted out Monday afternoon.

In a statement, United said the rumor occurred when the Web site of The Sun-Sentinel, a Florida newspaper, posted a six-year-old article from The Chicago Tribune archives about United's previous bankruptcy filing. The airline operated under bankruptcy protection from 2002 through 2006.

"United has demanded a retraction from The Sun Sentinel and is launching an investigation," the airline said in a statement.

Curbs Imposed on Muslims in Western China During Ramadan

By Edward Wong

THE NEW YORK TIMES

DEHING

Local governments in a Muslim desert region in western China have imposed strict limits on religious practices during the traditional Muslim fasting month of Ramadan, which began last week, according to the Web sites of four of those governments.

The rules include prohibiting women from wearing veils and men from growing beards, as well as barring government officials from observing Ramadan. One town, Yingmaili, requires that local officials check up on mosques at least twice a week during Ramadan.

The local governments administer areas in the western part of Xinjiang, a vast autonomous region that is home to the Uighurs, a Muslim Turkic people who often chafe under rule by the ethnic Han Chinese. In August, a wave of attacks swept through Xinjiang, the largest surge of violence in the region in years. Some local officials blamed separatist groups for the instability, and the central government sent security forces to the area.

The limits on religious practices put in place by local governments appear to be part of the broader security crackdown. The areas affected by the new rules are near Kuqa, a town struck by multiple bombings on Aug. 10.

It was unclear whether the rules would be relaxed after Ramadan, an observance that some Islamic extremists have used elsewhere as a symbolic backdrop for attacks on their perceived enemies. It was also unclear how the Chinese authorities intended to enforce the rules, which appeared to run the risk of antagonizing devout Muslims who present no obvious security threat.

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Wednesday Sept 10 5:30 PM
Tuesday Sept 23 12:30 PM
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Note! UPOP is a **prerequisite** for the new Gordon Engineering Leadership ("GEL") program

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Conventions 2008

Politics, Pageantry, and Protest

By Josh Levinger

Instead of enjoying my last two weeks of summer, I watched the political conventions with the help of a bottle of whiskey. To spare you from the same pain, I will summarize the festivities in brief.

The Democrats gathered in Denver to hear from their chosen one, who spoke with a combination of arena rock showmanship and thorough policy detail. Al Gore and John Kerry each displayed a vigor entirely lacking in their respective candidacies, leaving me to wonder where those speeches were when we needed them.

Hillary pretended she's not still bitter, and tried to get the angry female contingent to unite around the uppity young man who dethroned her. When she rhetorically asked the crowd if they supported her to help the disenfranchised, or because she is a woman, they roared "for you," confirming everyone's fears that we truly live in a granny-ocracy.

Bill Clinton reminded us that some Democrats know how to run an economy, even though they decry NAFTA to woo blue collar voters. Jimmy Carter tottered around like a frumpy old man, but was denied a speech because he hates Israel. Joe Biden tried to get a call and response going with the crowd, but stumbled over himself trying to find the punch line. Ted Kennedy showed up just to convince everyone he is still alive. Michelle tried to portray herself as a loving mom, not a Harvard-educated, terrorist-fistjabbing, honky-hater. She spoke passionately about her and Barack's family story, all while wearing what is surely the tightest dress ever to grace a potential First Lady's curves, 'Arwen' Kucinich notwithstanding.

Obama whistled for the last train to Hopesville, aiming to create change and a better future for the children of tomorrow. Naive hipsters formed lines miles long to get into the arena, only to be horrified by the sight of old white people dancing to Stevie Wonder, Sheryl Crow and will.i.am for hours. Louis Fernandes '07, who attended the speech, said that "Obama gave me the audacity to hope that hope was enough to change. I found it incredibly moving ... to my bowels."

Across the plains, the Republican convention portrayed John McCain as a maverick, reminded everyone about his noble service when he got shot down in Nam, and put as much distance between himself and George Bush as possible.

Fred Thompson, displaying his classic Southern drawl, tried his hand as a stand up comedian, claiming Sarah Palin is the only vice presidential candidate who can dress a moose. I think he discounted Hannibal Hamlin, the 15th Vice President under Abraham Lincoln and a former Maine farmer, too quickly. And who knows what else Spiro Agnew was capable of ...

George Bush phoned it in via satellite for a few minutes, because he was trying to look busy as yet another hurricane barreled toward New Orleans. First Lady Laura took up the charge, reminding us that "our shared American ideals will always transcend political parties and partisanship." Unless you are a terrorist-coddling-freedom-hater, in which case the gloves come off.

Joe Lieberman, channelling the unholy combination of Chancellor Palpatine and the Joker, tried to sever his last ties with the Demo-

Obama whistled for the last train to Hopesville, aiming to create change and a better future for the children of tomorrow.

cratic party, wishing he was the vice presidential nominee all the while. Luckily for everyone, he already had his chance and he is now forever removed from the political gene pool.

Sarah Palin tried to show that she is a smart pick, not just because she is a vagina-American and Miss Alaska 1984 runner up, but because her executive experience in Wasilla is greater than that of anyone else on the ticket in either party. She also nominated her husband Todd for "first dude," citing his qualification as a championship snowmobile racer. I think they just won over the NASCAR dad voting block en masse.

Rudy Giuliani bared his snaggletooth and decried the cosmopolitan, effete nature of the Democrats, which is perfectly in character for a man who has been in drag on national television being felt up by Donald Trump. And then the big hero, John McCain came out, and sounded the clarion call for change. No one seemed to question the fact that the audience was entirely made up of the very bigwigs and fatcats that he pledged to throw out. They cheered all the same, because he's the only chance they have to keep the party going.

While the confetti fluttered inside and blazered bigwigs gulped champagne, a different kind of conversation took place across the river in Minneapolis. Groups of Ronvoys rolled to Ronstock to disgorge their load of Paultards for three days of peace, love and liberty. They were serenaded by such political luminaries as Tucker Carlson, Grover Norquist, and Jesse Ventura. And still, no one takes them seriously.

Also outside the mainstream political coverage, various groups of activists protested at both conventions. Fox correspondent Griff Jenkins waded bravely into the fray in Denver, only to be surrounded by a group of masked Zapatistas. His interview prompt was "do you believe in freedom?" He didn't get very far before being drowned out by chants of "fuck Fox News."

At both convention cities, members of Iraq Veterans Against the War conducted simulated exercises from their deployment experience. Holding their hands up as weapon surrogates, they patrolled urban streets in squad formation. Wearing full desert camouflage, they captured and hooded "Iraqi civilians" to the horror of passersby. The purpose of this street theater was to demonstrate the reality of the current occupation to the American public, delegates and elected officials. It's not giant puppets or flaming effigies, but at least it was entertaining.

In the Twin Cities, massive preventive arrest sweeps were conducted against such dangerous radicals as members of Food Not Bombs, a bus full of environmentalists, and the National Lawyers Guild. As Glenn Greenwald at Salon. com points out, this is exactly the same behavior that the mainstream media was decrying as China prepared for the Olympics. But when it happens in the United States the Washington Post hails it as law enforcement at work. Seemingly, those freedoms we all care so much about aren't really respected when you want to do something so dangerous as hold an unauthorized street march or light a flag on fire.

After the balloons are cleared from the aisles, the tear gas canisters from the streets, and the bloggers all go back to their basements, the campaigns can begin their real work of putting obnoxious ads on television. Next week, everyone can go back to watching America's Next Top Slut, but for two glorious weeks, the eyes of the world were fixed on our favorite whores in suits, and I watched it all so you didn't have to.

Josh Levinger is a graduate student in the Department of Media Arts And Sciences.

Corrections

The Aug. 8, 2008 In Short section incorrectly named the position that Karl W. Reid '84, director of the MIT Office of Minority Education, will hold when he leaves MIT and joins the United Negro College Fund of Fairfax. He will hold the position of senior vice president of academic programs and strategic initiatives, not a liaison position.

The Aug. 28, 2008 news article "An Increase in Female Applicants Seen for Class of 2012 Admissions" incorrectly stated the number of female applicants. The number is actually 3,931, not 3,391. The corresponding acceptance rate of female applicants should also be 19.4 percent, not 22.4 percent.

The Aug. 29, 2008 news article "Lower Percentage of Freshmen Request Adjustment in Lottery" had an inaccurate headline. As stated in the article, about the same percentage of eligible freshmen entered the lottery this year as compared to last year, not a lower percentage.

The Sept. 5, 2008 news article "Old Ashdown Closed For Renovations and Repairs" was unclear when it stated that Karl F. Wolff '11 is the interim president of NW35. To clarify, Wolff is the interim president of the Phoenix Group, a group of approximately 50 undergraduates currently housed in the NW35 graduate dormitory. The Phoenix Group will eventually move to W1.

The Sept. 5, 2008 theater review about the Musical Theatre Guild's production of "Into the Woods" incorrectly spelled the last name of one of the actors. The actor who played Jack is named Timothy Wilfong, not Wilfgong.

The Sept. 5, 2008 sports article "Women's Soccer Falls to Brandeis 4-0, Rebounds to Defeat Simmons College" was incorrectly attributed. The article was actually written by DAPER staff member James Kramer, not Mindy Brauer.

The Sept. 5, 2008 women's volleyball photo incorrectly stated that the match against Rhode Island College was a pre-season game. It was actually the fourth game of the season.

Opinion Policy

Editorials are the official opinion of *The Tech*. They are written by the editorial board, which consists of Chairman Benjamin P. Gleitzman, Editor in Chief Nick Semenkovich, Managing Editor Jessica Witchley, Opinion Editor Andrew T. Lukmann, and Contributing Editor Rosa Cao.

Dissents are the opinions of signed members of the editorial board choosing to publish their disagreement with the editorial.

Letters to the editor, columns, and editorial cartoons are written by individuals and represent the opinion of the author, not necessarily that of the newspaper. Electronic submissions are encouraged and should be sent to *letters@the-tech.mit.edu*. Hard copy submissions should be addressed to The Tech, P.O. Box 397029, Cambridge, Mass. 02139-7029, or sent by interdepartmental mail to Room W20-483. All submissions are due by 4:30 p.m. two days before the date of publication.

Letters, columns, and cartoons must bear the authors' signatures, addresses, and phone numbers. Unsigned letters will not be accepted. *The Tech* reserves the right to edit or condense letters; shorter letters will be given higher priority. Once submitted, all letters become

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Eastern Promises

The Tenuous Situation in Georgia

Russian restraint is needed

to keep sophisticated

weapons from being

sold to states such as Syria.

By Keith Yost

The United States should carefully consider its foreign policy priorities before it makes commitments to endangered neighbors of Russia.

On August 8th, Russian troops entered Georgia, quickly overwhelming the small democracy's military. One month on, the invading soldiers remain on Georgian soil, and Russian leadership has announced its intention to annex the Georgian territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Many in the United States and Europe have called for serious action to be taken, but beyond an aid package sent by the U.S., little has been done to support the tiny republic. It seems that after years of being a dutiful ally of the west, including contributing 2,000 soldiers to security operations in Iraq, Georgia is going to reap little tangible benefit for its troubles.

The United States is not powerless in the face of Russian aggression and expansionism. By extending NATO membership or other military commitments to Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, the U.S. can draw a line in the sand that Russia would dare not cross. Such a move would certainly chill relations between the United States and Russia, but it would provide for the future security of beleaguered states

such as Georgia and Ukraine. What nobler expression could there be of the foreign policy ideals of the United States than coming to the aid of a defenseless, liberty-loving people against the bullying of an autocrat?

Of course, the narrative is not as simple as that; South Ossetia and Abkhazia have wanted to separate from Georgia for nearly two de-

cades, Georgia's prodemocratic record is somewhat tarnished as of late, and the U.S. has been particularly tone deaf during the past decade in regards to legitimate Russian security concerns.

Even if Georgia
were the damsel in distress that it is often made
out to be, the U.S. should be hesitant to begin a
policy of containment against the Russian Federation. Russian non-cooperation on a global
level is a greater threat to the interests of the
United States than its aggression on a local
level.

One area in which warm relations with Russia are vital is mutual disarmament. Since 1995, the United States and Russia, in a program called Megatons to Megawatts, have blended down 337 metric tons of fissile material (roughly 13,500 warheads worth), into fuel for nuclear reactors. The program is set to expire in 2013 — if disarmament stalls, the United States will not only miss out on the chance to remove a security threat, but it will also lose its source for over half of its uranium supplies.

Similarly, the United States requires Russian

cooperation on a host of international issues, from counterterrorism to global warming to securing loose nukes to space travel. Toeing the line in Georgia means moving backwards in many areas vital to the United States.

The worst repercussions will be felt in the Middle East and, with some irony, in the Caucasus itself. Russian influence is needed to bring the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan (two other Caucasus states) to a peaceful conclusion. Russian restraint is needed to keep sophisticated weapons from being sold to states such as Syria. Russian backing will be needed to push through a proposed Turkish plan called "Alliance for the Caucasus," a regional security initiative that

could serve as a hedge against expanding Iranian influence. Simply by not doing any favors, Russia can hinder U.S. foreign policy efforts in a way that is much more damaging than a loss of Georgian territory.

Also, should Russia choose to, there are several more active policies it can pursue that would harm Western interests. For starters, it could obstruct United Nations efforts to sanction rogue states, as it has recently done in Zimbabwe. Against Europe, Russia could use its clout to disrupt energy markets and economically harm those nations dependent upon Russian oil supplies. And in Iran, where the U.S. has put a premium on preventing the Islamic republic's acquisition of nuclear weapons, Russia could clandestinely offer nuclear weapons technology and materials, either as a supplement to Iranian efforts, or as a direct deployment a la the Cuban Missile Crisis.

The outrage currently seen in Washington must be tempered by a measure of realpolitik. There is no need for the U.S. to resort to brinksmanship in response to the Georgian conflict. Engagement, not containment, should remain the order of the day.

Keith Yost is a graduate student in the Department of Nuclear Science and Engineering and the Engineering Systems Division.

Microcredit Changes Lives

Grameen-Credit as a Seminal Innovation in Social Engineering

By Farhana Khan

The news of riots, violence, and street demonstrations over food crises, due mostly to rapid price hikes worldwide, has been broadcast the world over since the beginning of 2008. But how could a natural disaster-prone country — Bangladesh, with its population of 150 million squeezed into a floodplain the size of Wisconsin — avoid such food riots?

What is the story behind the scenes? Apart from Bangladesh's soil being one of the most fertile on earth, I believe that the introduction of microcredit (initiated by the Grameen Bank) and its multi-faceted impacts on the socioeconomic life of the poor has helped to stem such crises.

Watching TV footage of food riots in many countries, I understood the connections between hunger and violence and why Professor Yunus, Managing Director of Grameen Bank, Bangladesh was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006.

Like many other young people, I read about the mechanism of microcredit in books, but like most MIT students, I was not satisfied with mere theoretical knowledge and wanted to get the 'real' picture, by working in the field. So, I spent three beautiful months in summer, learning firsthand, through an internship with the Grameen Bank, how microcredit works to change people's lives.

Most importantly, watching Grameen Bank's story in real life, I was awakened with a sense of the vast potential of mankind. I met women borrowers at the branch meetings in the villages, who would tell the tale of how they had started off destitute, with zero resources and no money, but had started businesses using a microloan from Grameen and by doing so had lifted themselves out of poverty.

This new idea — 'small loans without collateral,' and that the poor are bankable was a revolutionary concept in the field of banking, initiated back in 1974 by Dr. Yunus, who was then an Economics Professor at Chittagong University in Bangladesh. Since then, it has made great strides in the fight against poverty.

Microcredit has had a number of social benefits in terms of emancipation and empow-

Grameen uses the system of group responsibility in loan repayment, where peer pressure is the secret behind a 97 percent repayment rate.

erment of poor women in villages, increased school enrollment ratios among children of borrowers, and improved health of borrowers' families. Grameen uses the system of group responsibility in loan repayment, where peer pressure is the secret behind a 97 percent repayment rate.

Grameen used another revolutionary approach: in a country like Bangladesh where poor, uneducated women in the villages have traditionally been discriminated, Grameen Bank identified them as the main beneficiary. Loans are mostly given to women rather than men — this has helped to raise the status of

women in a society where wife-bashing for dowry is common in villages.

Women are organized into groups of about five which meet regularly at the branch offices. During the meetings, they learn by heart and recite 16 decisions which are basically goals in social, educational and health areas. The four basic principles of Grameen Bank — discipline, unity, courage, and hard work are instilled in the borrowers and this empowers the poor with confidence.

I had several opportunities to interact with borrowers during branch meetings in several villages, which really gave me a personal, tangible picture of how Grameen was having a macro impact on society by working on an individual level.

This hugely successful microlending model has been replicated all over the world — even in the US. Several sister organizations have been set up, like Grameen Phone and Grameen Shikkha (Education), which offer services like cellphone access for poor villagers and opportunities for poor women to market their finished goods.

I had an opportunity to visit the newest social enterprise in the Grameen family — a yoghurt factory operated in collaboration with Danone Company of France. This produces cheap, yoghurt, fortified with micro-nutrients, for poor children. I feel that it is social entrepreneurship of the type I saw, which can boost development through large positive externalities and this is a field in which I am sure many of you are interested. Grameen Bank attracts students from many countries of the world who do internships to learn firsthand how the Grameen model works.

Many of you may be wondering how Yunus could come up with this groundbreaking idea which has opposed all conventional banking methodology. I thought the same. I got my answer in a personal conversation with Dr. Yunus where he recalled his disillusionment with the novel Economic theories he was teaching in the classroom against the backdrop of famine and abject poverty in Bangladesh in the 1970s.

It was then that he felt he had to take initiative to enable access of poor to capital which the conventional banks and commercial money-lenders failed to provide. Thus, the concept of microcredit was born. Thus, my fellow students — if you, like me often feel frustrated with the problems of the world around us and wish you could do something to change something but have no clue as to how, don't feel upset or inadequate. Who knows, maybe some of us might be the next Vinus?

I clearly recall the look of confidence and determination that I saw in the eyes of the women microcredit borrowers, which imbued me with the spirit of resilience that characterizes the Bangladeshi people in their struggle against the odds of poverty and recurring natural disasters.

My time at the Grameen Bank has enhanced my faith and trust in the potential and ingenuity of human beings. My fellow students, I would like to leave you with a statement of Dr. Yunus, which he shared with us Interns: "Let's put poverty into museums."

Farhana Khan is a member of the Class of

Trouble in Zimbabwe

Concern Can't Replace Action in this Troubled Nation

By Ethan Solomon

"We the Peoples of the United Nations determined to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small ..."

- Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations

This past March, and then again in June, the world watched with deep concern as Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe stole the presidential election from the opposition leader, Morgan Tsvangirai of the Movement for Democratic Change. Mugabe, the man who transformed Zimbabwe from the breadbasket of Southern Africa to a nation whose currency isn't worth the paper it's printed on, has violently suppressed opposition to his rule and forced thousands to flee their homes.

Mugabe's campaign of systematic violence swept unchecked across the country. Unfortunately, our "deep concern" wasn't quite enough. Our "deep concern" won't restore Zimbabwe's economy, and it won't bring back those who were killed or heal those who were tortured in Mugabe's campaign of terror. But what's really concerning is that the world doesn't care.

The situation in Zimbabwe isn't isolated. It represents a trend the world has seen again and again, and nothing good has ever come out of it. So, to keep things like this from happening, the leaders of our world gathered in San Francisco in 1945 and agreed, as nations united, to protect the fundamental rights and liberties of people the world over. And in that task, it failed and continues to fail.

The United Nations has utterly failed to protect the rights and liberties of people in virtually every venue where they have been threatened. There's no reason to expect the United Nations to act any differently in the case of Zimbabwe. There's no reason to expect the bureaucratic and legislative gridlock that has come to so completely characterize the UN will loosen for Zimbabwe.

But there is a first time for everything. In Zimbabwe, we have an opportunity to set a powerful precedent. As citizens of a UN member state, and more importantly, as human beings, we have an obligation to care about and to solve the crisis in Zimbabwe. At the very least, we have the obligation to talk about it. Awareness can be a powerful tool. But it probably won't be enough.

The United Nations has tools at its disposal besides empty resolutions and economic sanctions. It may be naïve to suggest that the Security Council would ever agree to blue helmets on the ground in Harare, but if that were to happen, it would make leaders like Mugabe think twice before abusing their country and its people. Maybe it's time to stop putting politics before people and to start getting things done. And in 2008, Zimbabwe can be where it begins.

Ethan Solomon is a member of the Class of 012.



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Campus Life Brouhaha Rhythm

Categories: "Fictional MIT Alumni"

By Michael Lin

Having now seen Iron Man at least three times on a screen with more square footage than my dorm room, I have by now heard at least three times that Tony Stark graduated from MIT "summa cum laude," to our everlasting bemusement. Tee-hee-hee. Obviously, since MIT does not give out Latin honors or have class rankings (rendering Weird Al's white and nerdy achievements conveniently unverifiable), this would be impossible. Unless, of course, MIT administrators both a) found Tony Stark's underage aptitude worthy of a change in policy, and b) decided that hoity-toity Latin honors would be more befitting the reputation and background of the Institute than modifiers such as "12th level intellect," "Ph.D. in Epicness," "Jedi Uber-Master," or some combination of the above. At this juncture, I'm not really sure whether (a) or (b) is the less likely. To be fair, the "summa cum laude" gaffe stems from way back in Iron Man's origins in the

comics, so the movie's mistake actually represents faithfulness to the comic book canon, rather than simply poor research. (Sam Raimi,

That being said, it's nice knowing that a fictional multi-billionaire superhero did his school proud by successfully building an armored, flight-capable exoskeleton with a debugging stage about as short as the climactic fight scene. I think it would have been more realistic if his first test flight from his Malibu mansion had been spent taunting Caltech instead of buzzing the local fair and tragically demolishing a beloved automobile, but even so, Stark clearly embodies the MIT traditions of exploration, inventiveness, and piano destruction. I doubt Bruce Wayne could say the same, unless Princeton by some crazy, random happenstance has its own traditions of angst, reclusiveness, and black leather fetishism.

Tossing aside all remnants of my connection to reality and presuming that Tony Stark did indeed tread the Infinite Corridor so many years ago, I have to wonder what exactly he did while he was here. He graduated at the age of 17, which unfortunately removes as options much of the Boston-Cambridge nightlife, but I'd wager that Tony made his fair share of tours at all the on-campus parties. What if he went Greek? Where would Tony Stark pledge? Maybe he joined a fraternity where he could perfect his welding and wiring skills, or perhaps he pledged one where he could hone his playboy repertoire.

It's even possible that he stayed in an undergraduate dormitory instead. If so, where did he stay? Who knows, maybe one of us has the same room that Tony Stark once brought of-age college girls home to, although I seriously doubt MIT would give a room as hovel-sized as mine to their resident savant-like wunderkind. I suspect Gollum may have lived in it until his realtor found a comparatively spacious cave to ease his claustrophobia. Besides, Tony strikes me as being an east-side kind of guy, to be perfectly honest. As for

academics, it is already well-documented that Tony Stark majored in electrical engineering in his time at MIT, which has been designated Course VI since 1884, so I suppose that gives the EECS crowd something to be proud of. I suppose he probably picked up blacksmithing over IAP at some point, in between aggressive (Bostonian) urban driving and snarky humor.

In a red-and-gold-painted nutshell, the knowledge that Iron Man attended MIT begs some interesting questions about the specifics of his time here. While it is true that Iron Man is obviously fictional (all that money, and not one DeLorean in the garage? Not even just for show?), the fact that out of all the colleges in all the cities in all the world, Stan Lee chose ours to exemplify and characterize the pinnacle of engineering genius is flattering in the extreme. Now, if you'll excuse me, I'm going to go re-watch Nick Fury: Agent of S.H.I.E.L.D. and marvel at how far we've come in comic

Talk Nerdy To Me Oral Etiquette

By Christine Yu

Third base, oral sex, usually generates more controversy than sex itself. Well, even Bill Clinton claimed that oral sex isn't really sex. He's right — it's a lot messier, and everyone has a different opinion of it. The act of giving oral sex really isn't that complicated for both genders. There are some general guidelines: focus, change motions, use your hands if you need support, watching makes it better, and, whatever happens, don't use your teeth.

I'm not good at writing erotica, so if you need some more support, I seriously suggest watching some porn. Visualization helps. What I really want to talk about is what makes this situation messy: cum, jizz, semen, whatever you want to call it.

First of all, I'm going to say that I don't believe anyone actually practices "safe" oral sex. Might as well resign yourself to a life of herpes, I mean, the people look so happy in the commercials! Although, at least with "safe" oral, you don't have to taste "man juice." I'm told this is an acquired taste like beer; well, I still haven't acquired either. So, I handle this the same way that most people handle alcohol: a good chaser. I'm convinced that all girly magazines lie and it's not tasty no matter what he eats or drinks.

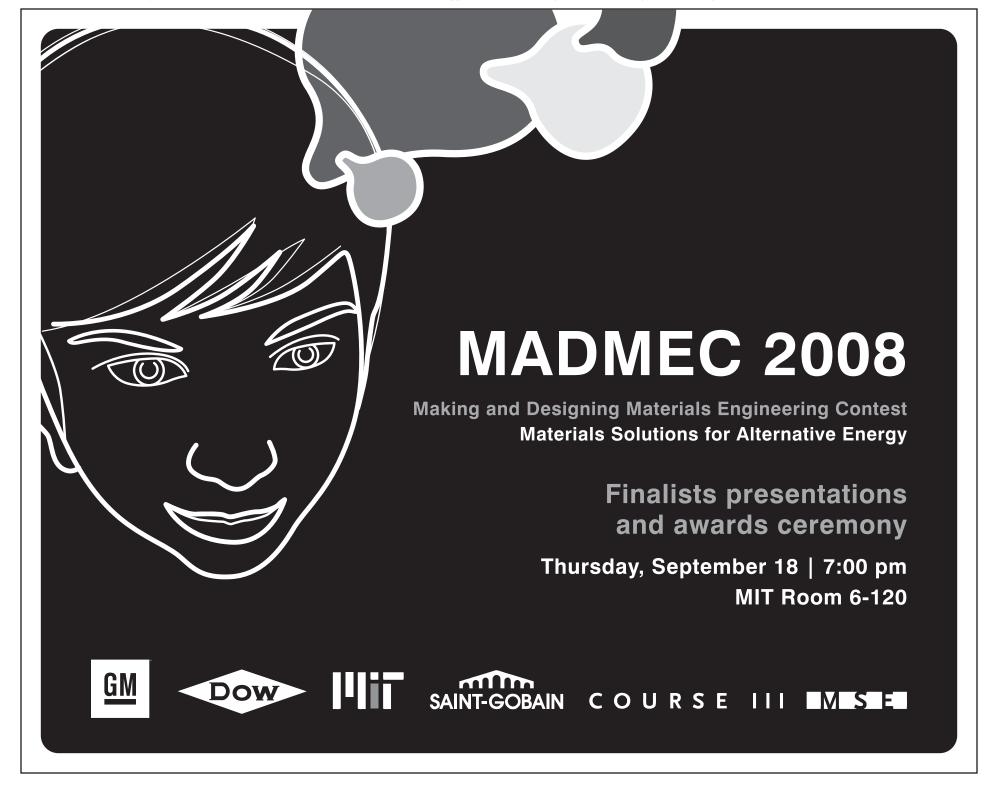
The spit vs. swallow debate seems silly to me, 'cause once it touches your mouth, the taste stays. Also, where are you supposed to

spit it out at? Maybe, this is why Baker House has sinks in the room. (Not that I would know from past experience ...) However, I'm sure sprinting down the hall with your mouth full of jizz will create a new term: the run of shame. So, guys, you ought to be considerate of the fact it tastes bad. I mean, will you kiss a girl after they've done it? Usually not. So, understand if the girl needs a chaser, or to just flat out spit, wherever it goes.

You should also be considerate of the load. Sure, you're at MIT, but you still ought to have time to masturbate. If you really don't, then at least warn the girl. Here's where oral etiquette really comes into play. No matter what, small load, big load, warn the girl it's coming. It's like laughing when drinking — not a welcome surprise.

A friend of mine actually ended up puking on her boyfriend because he forgot. No joke. While that's a more extreme case, it could've easily been avoided. So, unless you want puke on your dick, give the girl a courtesy tap or just some sort of warning. Also, girls and guys, don't fake moans - especially, if you're not enjoying it. MIT is "hard" enough as is moans aren't an algorithm that we're supposed

Oral sex isn't supposed to be that hard — it just can leave a bad taste in your mouth. So, keep a chaser, give a courtesy tap, and whatever you do — don't bite.



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Is Your Potential

$$\lim_{\epsilon \downarrow 0} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \epsilon} \tan(\theta) d\theta$$
?

There are some financial firms where technology doesn't take a back seat. The D. E. Shaw group is a highly successful investment and technology development firm with an international reputation and a decidedly different approach to doing business. We offer a stimulating work environment and colleagues from the strongest technical programs in the world. They're not conventional "financial types," but then again, neither are we.

The firm currently has openings in quantitative analysis, software development, information technology, computer architecture, and computational chemistry. Our work environment is challenging but surprisingly flexible—from the clothes you wear, to the time you get to the office, it's pretty much up to you. And we compensate our extraordinary people extraordinarily well.

Information session September 9
Application deadline September 16
On-campus interviews September 30

The D. E. Shaw group will host an information session on Tuesday, September 9 at 7:00 pm in 34-401 (Grier Room). On-campus interviews will take place September 30. To apply for an interview, log on to CareerBridge. If this isn't possible, please send a resume and cover letter stating your GPA and standardized test scores, broken down by section where applicable, to jobs@deshaw.com. All applications must be received by September 16.

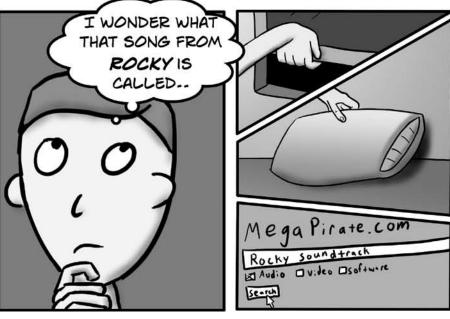
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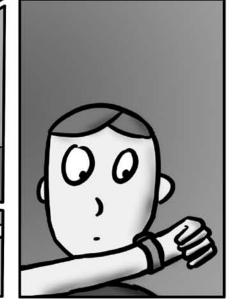




Steal My Comic

by Michael Ciuffo

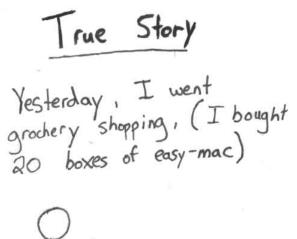


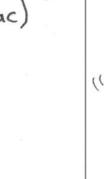




The Daily Blunderbuss

by Ben Peters







But all that was in the box was a feather stuck in a hat.

Damn that

Yankee Doodle!

su do ku

© Puzzles by Pappocom

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Instructions: Fill in the grid so that each column, row, and 3 by 3 grid contains exactly one of each of the digits 1 through 9. Solution, tips, and computer program at http://www.sudoku.com; see also solution, page 18.

Pseudoscience

by Daniel Klein-Marcuschamer

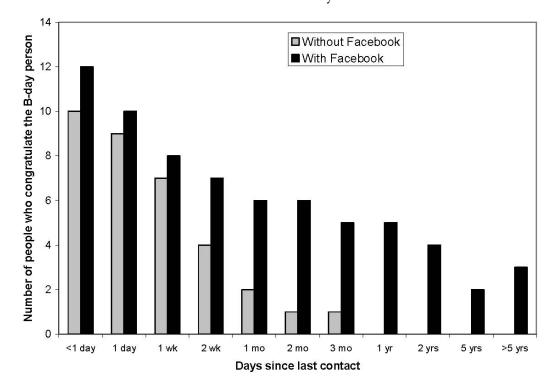


Figure 36. The graph shows the average number of people that congratulate someone on their birthday depending on the date of the latest contact between them. As expected, the number of people that remember the birthday (and thus, send congratulating messages) decreases as time elapses. The graph illustrates the shift in statistics with the advent of Facebook; for example, whereas a single individual that talked to the birthday person 2 months prior to the date sends congratulating messages without Facebook, six people with the same contact history do so if they have the software. Note that people that for all practical purposes have lost contact with the birthday person are shown to remember the date if they are members of his/her social network.

by Cai GoGwilt















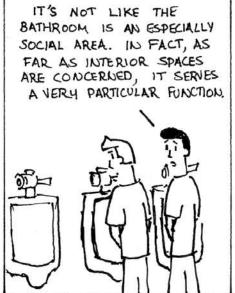


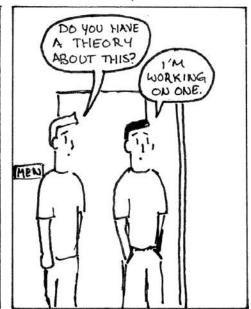
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Theory of Pete



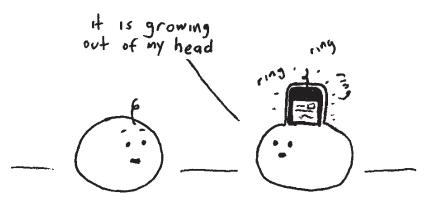






Blobbles

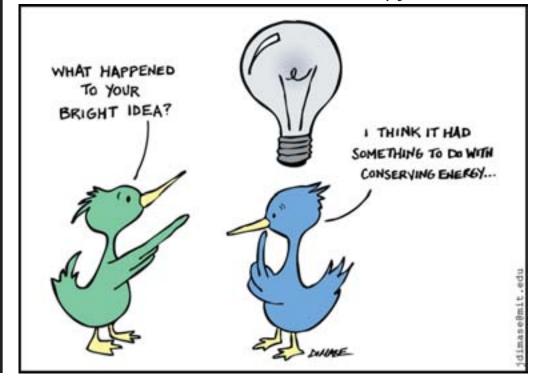
by Jason Chan You got an iPhone?

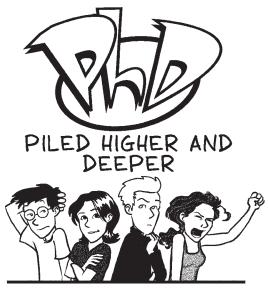


Blobbles is the comic where you, yes you, make the titles! If you want a comic made out of your title, send a short caption to blobbles@tech.mit.edu. With a little bit of luck, you may very well see your title being acted out in the next edition of The Tech by cute little blobbles!

'Bird Brain'

by Jennifer DiMase













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ACROSS

- Milk-carton abbreviation
- 4 "The Grapes of Wrath" family
- 9 Pal of Porthos 14 Honest pres.
- 15 Jetson boy
- 16 Beach location
- 17 Drunkard 18 Card game
- authority
- 20 Model

Crossword Puzz

- 22 Leased 23 Pine product
- 24 Noted Swiss psychologist
- 25 "Waterloo" group
- 27 "My Life in Court" writer
- 29 Distort
- 33 Family of Canadian
- quintuplets 35 Ice cream brand

- 37 Dockers' org.
- 39 Dernier _
- (latest fashion) 40 Cooper's Bumppo
- 42 Feeling poorly
- 43 Coffeehouse 45 Tea Party site
- 46 Coral
- formation
- 48 Chutzpah
- 50 Actress Daly 51 Artistic piece
- 53 Letter flourish
- 55 Bakery odors 58 Lounging attire 61 "The French
- Connection" role
- 63 Japanese cash 64 Sheeplike
- 65 Plus feature 66 Put (down)

- 68 Spirit
- 67 Golfer Calvin 69 One Gabor

DOWN

- - 3 "Monster's

 - 5 Tired pickup
 - attempt
 - - 9 Real pale
 - sandals

 - 19 "Advise and
 - 21 Painful cries
 - 24 "Star Wars" warrior
 - 25 Red of
 - firefighting

- Relaxed state
- 2 PlayStation rival
- Ball" co-star
- 4 Army vehicles
- 6 Big name in fashion
- 7 Way out
- 8 Equivalent wd.
- 10 Certain
- 11 Wilhelm of
- Cooperstown 12 Heraldic border
- 13 Potential plant
- Consent" writer
- 26 Good Book

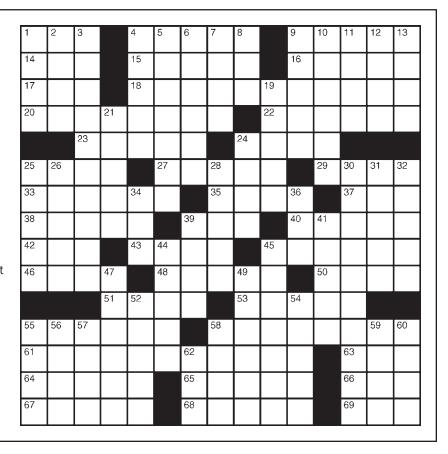
- 28 Prestone rival 30 1940 Ginge
- Rogers movie
- 31 Rocker John 32 Singer Newton
- 34 Presidential advisory grp. 36 Winter ATV, __-
- Cat 39 Corp. bigwigs
- 41 Up and about 44 Make smile
- 45 Crop pests 47 Instigate

49 Because

- follower? 52 Check recipient
- 54 Scarlett's man 55 Per unit 56 Wander about
- 57 Mayberry boy 58 Flapdoodle! 59 Wally's bro

60 "Only Time"

singer 62 Diplomat Hammarskjold



Doonesbury BY GARRY TRUDEAU Dilbert® by Scott Adams

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Community Picnic Introduces the New Graduate Dormitory

Students, faculty, and employees gather for lunch at the New Ashdown on Sept. 8. It currently houses 500 graduate students and 50 undergraduates.

(Counter clockwise from top)

MIT community members enjoy the beautiful weather while having lunch.

Students patiently wait in line to receive food. Unfortunately, the sandwiches ran out an hour into the picnic.

Tents, tables, and balloons are set up in the New Ashdown courtyard.

The picnic offered a variety of food including sandwiches, cookies, and chips.

 $\label{people congregate inside one of the new community lounges.}$

Photography by Michael Y. McCanna



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Grow Further.

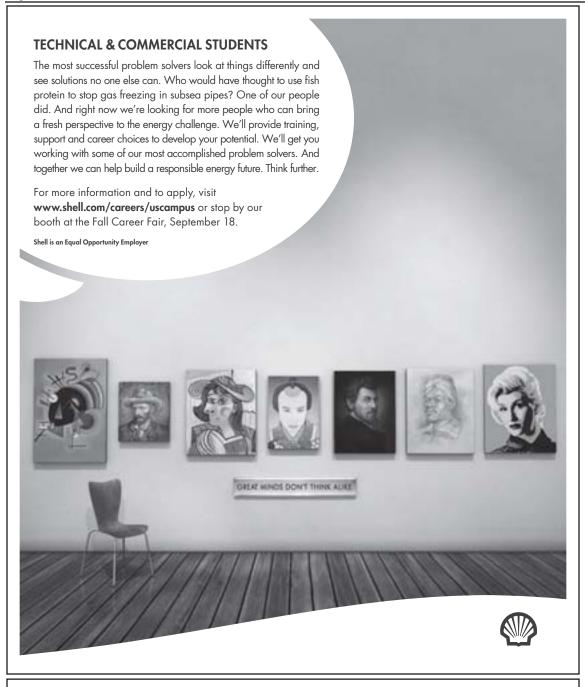
INFO SESSION AND RECEPTION

September 10th, 2008 · 7:30 pm Cambridge Marriott



THE BOSTON CONSULTING GROUP

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International food will be served

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→ MISTI MIT FRANCE

→ MISTI MIT IAPAN

→ MISTI MIT ICANAN

→ MISTI MIT ITALE

→ MISTI MIT ICANAL

→ MISTI MIT ICANAL

→ MISTI MIT ICANAL

→ MISTI MIT ICANAL

September 18 5:00p-7:00p, E38-700 (7th floor conference room)

September 23, 5:00p-7:00p, E38-700 (7th floor conference room)

September 24 5:00p-7:00p, E38-700 (7th floor conference room)

September 24 5:00p-7:00p, E38-600 (6th floor conference room)

September 25 5:00p-7:00p, E38-700 (7th floor conference room)

October 8 5:00p-7:00p, E38-700 (7th floor conference room)

October 9 5:00p-7:00p, E38-700 (7th floor conference room)

October 16 5:00p-7:00p, 56-114

October 23 5:00p-7:00p, E38-700 (7th floor conference room)



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More Freshmen Take Intro Physics Exams But Fewer Pass Out

ASE, from Page 1

know the material well. Chang attributed increased enrollment in freshman biology courses to this change in the department's policy.

Robinson said that so far the Physics department has no plans to stop accepting AP Physics C credit since the AP curriculum is a sufficient replacement for 8.01. More freshman took 8.01 and 8.02 ASEs this year, but fewer passed.

Nearly three-quarters of freshman, 73 percent, earned the privilege of

registering for any CI-H class either by passing the Freshman Essay Evaluation or by earning a 5 on one of the AP English exams. Twenty-two percent of freshman are required to take a CI-HW class and five percent must take 21F.222.

If incoming freshmen would like to pass out of classes they have taken before, they can sit for advanced standing exams in biology, chemistry, mathematics, and physics. Students take the Math Diagnostic to determine Physics class placement and the FEE for writing class placement.

Advanced Standing Exams Results

	Class of 2012		Class	of 2011	Class of 2010		
	Total Test	% Who	Total Test	% Who	Total Test	% Who	
Subject	Takers	Passed	Takers	Passed	Takers	Passed	
5.111	100	7%	65	10%	77	17%	
7.012	78	31%	97	16%	6	17%	
8.01	79	43%	68	54%	69	22%	
8.02	73	59%	56	80%	71	60%	
18.01	64	38%		_		_	
18.02	74	73%	_		_		
18.01A†	34	68%	_				

SOURCES: SYLVIA T. CEYER, DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY ASSOCIATE HEAD; JANICE CHANG, DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATOR; STEVIE GALLARELLI, DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS COURSE ADMINISTRATOR; SEAN ROBINSON, DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATOR

Results of the Advanced Standing Exams for the past three years.

† These are the results of an entrance exam for 18.01A which covers 18.01 and 18.02 over fall and IAP.

Freshman Essay Evaluation Results

HASS Class	% of Freshmen
CI-H or CI-HW	73%
CI-HW required	22%
21F.222 required	5%

SOURCES: LES PERELMAN, DIRECTOR OF WRITING ACROSS THE CURRICULUM PROGRAM IN WRITING AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES; PATRICIA FERNANDES, OFFICE OF FACULTY SUPPORT SENIOR ADMIN. ASSI; CHELSEY NORMAN, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT II

Out of 1049 students in the Class of 2012, 778 students took the FEE with 520 passing it; some students passed out by scoring a 5 on one of the Advanced Placement English exams, and some chose not to take the evaluation but just take a CI-HW subject.

Results of Math Diagnostic Exam

_	
Suggested	% of
Course	Examinees
8.01 or 8.012	21%
8.01	57%
8.01L	22%

SOURCES: SEAN PATRICK ROBINSON, DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATOR

The results of the Math Diagnostic Exam are used to place freshmen into the physics classes best suited to their background.

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Sep 30 Lobdell Peter Buchak & Friends

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Sep 14 W20-407 Beginner's night

Israeli Dancing

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MIT Folk Dance Club http://mit.edu/fdc

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MIT Climbs Back to 4th in US News & World Report Ranking

By Kelsey R. Kennedy

After last year's fall to seventh in the *U.S. News and World Report* rankings due to changes in reporting test scores, MIT climbed back to the number four spot among national universities. The increase was due in part to improvements at MIT, but may also be chalked up to other institutions' scores decreasing.

A larger proportion of smaller classes and a smaller proportion of larger classes led to an increase in MIT's faculty resources score. Student selectivity and financial resources scores also rose. While MIT's score improved, it was a relatively minor change. "The difference between this year and last year was one point," said Lydia Snover, the Director of Institutional Research.

MIT's score might not be entirely responsible for the move up the ranking, as other schools' scores could have played a role.

Harvard topped the list this year with a perfect score of 100, followed by Princeton and Yale. MIT and Stanford share the fourth place ranking, with Caltech and the University of Pennsylvania sharing sixth. Columbia University, Duke University, and University of Chicago rounded out the top ten, tying for eighth. Harvard, Yale, and Duke also joined MIT on Kaplan's list of the Top 25 Greenest Colleges.

Last year, MIT began to report test scores even if they weren't used in the admissions process, for example MIT now reports the lower of an SAT and ACT score (only the higher one is

considered during admissions), which adversely affected MIT's ranking. Ambiguity in the reporting of class sizes also contributed to last year's drop as precise class data wasn't readily available and different interpretations of classes with large lectures and small recitations gave MIT more favorable numbers in the past.

While MIT ranked fourth in the National University category, the institute topped the list in several specialty rankings. MIT was first in undergraduate engineering programs, aerospace/aeronautical/astronautical engineering, chemical engineering, computer engineering, electrical/electronic/communications engineering, and mechanical engineering. MIT's undergraduate business program ranked second.

Summit Brings Together Engineers, Teaches Problem Solving Process

IDDS, from Page 1

heads

It wasn't always easy going for either the participants or the organizers of the summit. Some of the participants could not speak English, some had never left their home countries and thus it was a challenge just to get the teams started on their projects. In one team with three Spanish speakers, only one of them also spoke English. Although the bilingual member was able to act as a mediator between the Spanish speakers and the rest of the group, he wasn't always available for translation and translators had to be arranged. However, after a few days of learning English from peers and team-building exercises, the participants were able to effectively utilize a combination of broken English and sign language as a means of communication.

Nadia S. Elkordy '08, who was an integral part of the organizing staff of IDDS, said one of her favorite moments during the course of the summit was the session where teams presented their ideas to a panel of professionals from industry. A team working on using bicycle parts to thresh pearl millet had initially only considered using the wheel spokes. The professionals suggested that it might be more effective to use the tire flaps as well. In just a couple of days, the team effectively executed the idea.

More than the technologies that the participants designed, it was the problem-solving process that they learned during the course of the summit that they considered to be the most valuable. Derek Lomas, research director at the Social Movement Laboratory and member of the \$12 Laptop team, remarked, "the design education was pretty incredible. It helped us establish a great framework on how to work forward on complex projects." According to Anuj Nanavati, a user researcher from California who participated in the summit, his involvement helped change his entire perspective about his work. "The summit has helped me understand the problems in developing countries and opened up my thinking. Now whenever I think of a problem and try forming its solution, I think how a person in Africa would be able to use my ideas," said

Nanavati

While some student participants are considering furthering their prototypes and making them the topics for their doctoral theses, the people from developing countries plan to put the problem-solving and design skills they acquired at the summit to use in their home countries.

However, the summit was not just about a group of engineers coming together and building things; it was a great channel for people from all over the world to meet. Lomas, Nanavati, and Elkordy all mentioned that after IDDS, they feel they have a welcome home in over 20 countries of the world. Although still a year away, many are already eagerly awaiting the next IDDS in Ghana.

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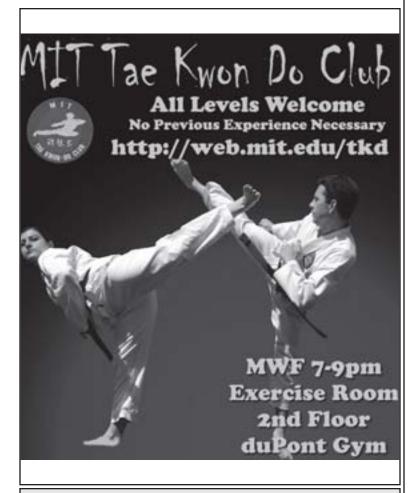
• Serve as a facilitator for Seminar XL, which is a collaborative undergraduate learning experience in which groups of 4-6 students meet for 90 minutes twice per week to share their understanding of course concepts and problem-solving methods. First-year students can receive course credit. The facilitator serves to critique the discussions.

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Be in the know. join@tech.mit.edu

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Political Science Prof Listens to Death Cab Associate

Yeah, I am pretty broad

in my musical interests.

Recently I have been

listening to a lot of

Death Cab for Cutie

and Guster.

Meredith, from Page 1

TT: Are there any specific faculty members, in particular, that convinced you to come?

MM: In my suite, I sit next to Jim Snyder, Adam Berinsky, and Gabe Lenz. Those guys are all at the top of the field in doing research relating to political economics.

TT: How would you describe political economics in your own words?

MM: Political economics is using the tools traditionally used by economists to analyze markets and applying them to non-market situations like politics. Generally, it is more on the quantitative side either via using game theory or using some newer statistical techniques, [rather] than some of the more traditional political science ways of analyzing problems.

TT: With the new election coming up, are you doing any research that is linked to what is happening

MM: I have a bunch of projects going on, but one that's particularly relevant ... is that I'm working with a professor at Stanford, and we're studying the effects of absentee voting in the upcoming election. This is sort of a growing technology that people use to vote, and we are seeing — whether people [are voting by] polling places or absentee — if

that is affecting the final outcome. Specifically, we are looking at late campaign information like debates or commercials and seeing whether this information affects absentee voting.

TT: How do you go about getting this information about absentee voting?

MM: A lot of rules are set at either the state or county level, so the

models we use are often very mathy. Most of the day-to-day work is drudging up data and going on Web sites and contacting election officials.

TT: For students who want to get into this field, what classes do you recommend they take?

MM: I'm only teaching graduate courses this semester, but I know Gabe Lenz teaches [Introduction to the American Political Process (17.20)]. I think that would be a great class for someone interested in political science theories and politics in general. I think that would be a great place to start for someone who is interested in political economics.

TT: With the economy and the politics linked together, do you see anything with the economy right now

contributing to the election?

MM: Well, I think a big issue is how people may perceive the same economy very differently. So both campaigns are trying their best to try to shape how people are seeing the economy, even though it is the same for everyone. I would guess Obama's campaign will be trying to focus on things like the unemployment rate and McCain's campaign will be fo-

cusing more on the growth of the economy.

TT: On a lighter note, knowing that you come from the West Coast, what are your first thoughts of Boston?

MM: It's a bad change coming to humidity, but

the biggest change will be when the snow first hits. Yesterday I had to wait until 1 p.m. to watch football ... in the West Coast, football starts at 10 a.m. There, I get to wake up to football. I am a Green Bay Packers fan ... [a] cheese head.

TT: Outside of political economics, what other hobbies do you enjoy?

MM: I am a big runner, and I bike a lot. I like playing almost any card game or board game. I'm sure MIT students, on average, would all

beat me at poker. Oh yeah, and pingpong!

TT: And what about music? Do you like any specific artists or genres?

MM: Yeah, I am pretty broad in my musical interests. Recently I have been listening to a lot of Death Cab for Cutie and Guster. I'd say that indie rock and classic rock are my two favorite forms of music.

TT: What do you think of the food in Boston? I know this is probably a big change from the west coast.

MM: It's kind of based on sauces and meats here in Boston ... I miss the California fresh style cooking. Here, the Italian food is great! I've been to some good restaurants, including Mike's Pastry in the North End. It's good, but I have to work up my exercise regimen.

TT: One last question. Is there a political figure or economist that you look up to or follow up on research?

MM: That's a very good question. I would say out of all economists, Joe Stiglitz. I enjoy reading David Brooks of *The New York Times*. His editorials are the ones I seek out the quickest. I have also liked my advisors at Stanford: Doug Bernheim, Dan Kessler, and Keith Krehbiel. All three of them have had a big impact on me. Two of them are more economists while the other is more of a political scientist.

As of Friday, August 1,

Associate Comp Sci Professor Lived Life A Skeptic

Hammer, from Page 1

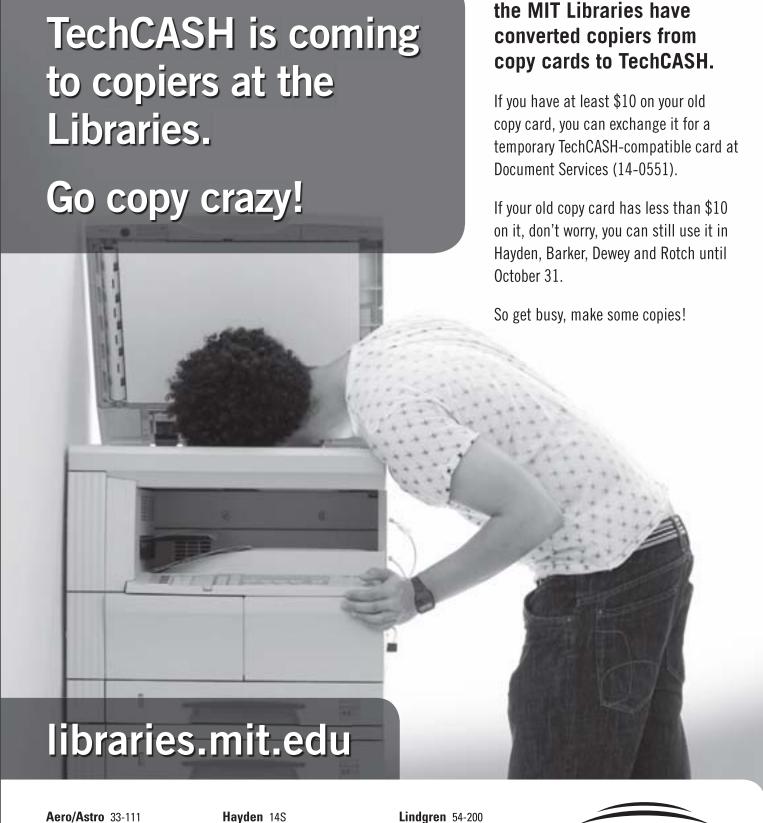
associate, professor of computer science at MIT. He was the associate director for the Laboratory for Computer Science, one of the precursors to the Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory.

In 1987, he began working fulltime as a management consultant, an endeavor he characterized as "research and teaching the theory and practice of why and how enterprises do (and don't do) good work." It was this work that informed and inspired the international best seller "Reengineering the Corporation," which he co-wrote with James Champy.

Hammer was also named by Time magazine to its first list of America's 25 most influential individuals. An engineer by training, Hammer focused on the operational nuts and bolts of business.

Hammer's relentless pursuit of "why?" drove his entire career. "My modus operandi is simple," he once wrote, "though not always easy to carry out. I take nothing at face value. I approach all business issues and practices with the same skepticism: Why?"

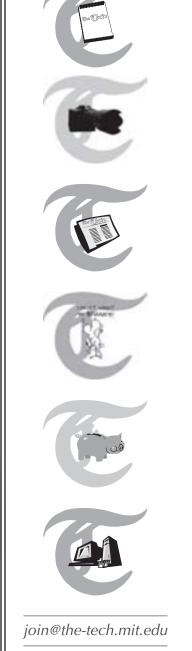
A funeral will be held at 9:30 a.m. Friday, Sept. 5 in Stanetsky Memorial Chapel, 1668 Beacon St., Brookline. Interment will follow at the Shaarei Tefillah Section of the Chevra Shaas Cemetery at Baker Street Jewish Cemeteries in West Roxbury.



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Humanities 14S-200 Lewis Music 14E-109 **Lindgren** 54-200 **Rotch** 7-238 **Science** 14S-100

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September 9, 2008 THE TECH

Student Site Monitors YouTube Copyright Takedowns

YouTomb, from Page 1

the police brutality clip, which Price discovered using the site, there is only this message: "This video is no longer available due to a copyright claim by City of Blackwell, Oklahoma."

YouTomb gives context to the takedowns: it doesn't save the video file itself, but it records the video's description, when it was uploaded, how many views it got, thumbnails — details that might explain how and why a video was removed. Over time, patterns found in the data could show how copyright is enforced on YouTube and might help devise ways to protect legitimate videos.

So far the project has recorded over 43 gigabytes worth of data covering a quarter of a million of YouTube's most popular videos. The database, available online for anyone to access, has already yielded interesting finds like the Oklahoma arrest clip, but it's not just for monitoring copyright abuses any more - it now keeps tabs on international censorship as well.

Copyright confusion

Copyright problems have dogged YouTube ever since users realized that a site designed for sharing home movies with friends could also be used to share Hollywood movies with the whole Web.

The Digital Millennium Copyright Act protects sites like YouTube from getting sued for hosting these copyrighted video, but only if YouTube promptly removes them upon request.

YouTube takes the position of neutrals," said Corynne McSherry, staff attorney at the Electronic Frontier Foundation. "They say, 'If we get a [DMCA] notice to take a video down, we'll take it down. If we get a notice to put it back up, we'll put it back up."

According to the students of MIT Free Culture, a student group promoting free speech, open software, and fair use on the internet, YouTube's policies are unfair toward users, partly because the DMCA itself favors copyright holders.

"Under the DMCA it's incredibly easy to get stuff taken down, no question about it," McSherry said.

"Back before the DMCA, 1998, if you wanted to get material down off a Web site, you had to go to court, you had to get a restraining order," McSherry said. "Nowadays, you just send an e-mail and [Web site operators] have to take it down within a cer-

But the video-sharing site has made the process one step easier: it offers a convenient web-based form to issue DMCA requests. And, according to members of Free Culture, YouTube does not immediately check to see if the requests are real or fake.

This open system has attracted

4000 videos criticizing the Church of Scientology were taken down on Sept. 4-5 because fake DMCA copyright infringement notices were filed by American Rights Counsel LLC. The group does not appear to have any connection to the videos whose copyright it claims to own, some of which are news clips from foreign television channels. Many critics allege that Scientology is a dangerous cult notable for using any means necessary to silence critics.

Censorship also seemed to be the motivation for the takedown of the Oklahoma police brutality video, which Price found while casually surfing YouTomb one day.

It's not clear if the Blackwell, Oklahoma city government owns the copyrights to the video, as works created by government agencies are generally not protected by copyright. But, copyrighted or not, Price said he thinks the real reason for the video's removal was to save the police department from embarrassment.

On the YouTomb blog, Price wrote: "[i]f anything qualifies for fair-use protection, it's a citizen showing their neighbors what their government is up to — the core of the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech. Even if the city had the law behind it, it wouldn't change the motive of this takedown: censorship."

Future fair use

The idea of fair use is dear to Price. who helped start the Free Culture club at Harvard when he was an undergraduate, and founded MIT's Free Culture club last year as a graduate student in Course 6.

Under a provision of U.S. copyright law called "fair use," the free use of copyrighted works is sometimes allowed. People who copy materials for "purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use). scholarship, or research" are relying on the U.S. code's protection. Fair use lets MIT professors post scanned copies of books onto Stellar sites and protects people who make parodies from getting sued.

But in modern law, the definition of fair use is muddy. MIT Free Culture created YouTomb in part to monitor YouTube for improper takedowns of videos that should be protected by fair use but are swept up with the rest of the infringing videos containing copy-

"A lot of the [YouTube] takedowns are legitimate," Sheets said. "It's the ones that aren't legitimate that are im-

Around the time that the project began, YouTube also started implementing a video ID system that automatically scans uploaded videos to tent. The idea of a machine enforcing copyright law especially disturbed the volunteers on the YouTomb project.

'[Identifying cases of] fair use requires a human," said Oliver Day, a researcher at the Berkman Center for Internet and Society at Harvard who helped build YouTomb. "Even trained lawyers debate over what is and is not fair use; a program can't do it."

The fair use exemptions are intentionally quite vague," Price said. 'There's no time where you can definitively point to something and say 'That's fair use.' Even if you're fairly certain it's fair use, it would still take

"A lot of the [YouTube] takedowns are legitimate. It's the ones that aren't legitimate that are important." —David Sheets '09

forever in court and cost a lot to de-

One such debate that was recently settled in court involved a YouTube video Stephanie Lenz uploaded of her toddler dancing to Prince's song "Let's Go Crazy." Universal Music Group demanded that the video be taken down. Lenz not only got her video put back up, but sued Universal for trying to enforce copyrights on a work that was fair use.

In August, the judge ruled that copyright holders like Universal must think before it sends a takedown notice, no matter how easy the DMCA and YouTube make the process. In order to send a takedown notice, the judge ruled, a copyright holder must reasonably believe that something is infringing and is not protected by fair

free speech on YouTube, Price said. Many users may be confused or intimidated by the takedown process, and few are likely to have the support of the EFF, as Lenz did. Few know that even if their video is taken down. under a provision of the DMCA, they can challenge the notice and have their video put back online.

The process involves filing what's called a DMCA counter-notification, which is document attesting that the content taken down was not infringing on anyone's copyright. YouTomb does not compile statistics on the percentage of people who file counter-notices. But McSherry thinks many don't take advantage of this process.

"If you get a notice that one of your videos is taken down because you broke the law, that's kind of terrifying, and people just don't know what their rights are," McSherry said.

'Terms of Service violation?'

As complicated as a copyright infringement suit can be, sometimes videos are taken down or censored and there is no clear recourse.

In addition to tracking videos taken down for violating copyright law, YouTomb also tracks videos removed for violating YouTube's own Terms of Service. Many of these videos are pornographic, but some seem innocent: A video of green lasers lighting matches taken down on Sept. 8; or a video of a tornado destroying a house taken down on June 18.

The YouTube Terms of Service are an area of particular concern for McSherry, she said, because the takedowns can be arbitrary and unex-

"In the Terms of Service, there isn't any kind of formal protection, or a formal procedure for users to get their data back except to send a letter to YouTube begging them to reconsider," McSherry said.

YouTube did not respond to requests to comment about their terms

spokeswoman said that "Our community polices the site for inappropriate material, and users flag content that they feel is inappropriate. Once flagged, content is reviewed by our staff and usually removed from the system within minutes if it violates our Community Guidelines. For more information, please visit: http://www.youtube. com/t/community_guidelines."

No NBA in China?

Day has been monitoring another type of censorship on YouTube country blocking. Some videos on are inaccessible in certain countries, which the MIT Free Culture team found out this year when they discovered that many NBA videos were specifically blocked in China.

They brought the data to Day, who has worked on censorship in China. He wrote scripts to search the YouTomb database and found many more examples of country-specific censorship. France and Germany, for instance, block Nazi and hate-speech related videos, though these videos are viewable from other countries. In Thailand, videos critical of the king are blocked. The BBC has its own channel on YouTube that is blocked in every country except the UK. The Chinese government's Olympics You-Tube feed was unavailable within the United States, where NBC had an exclusive broadcast deal.

Smith said it's unclear if these blocks are made by governments, YouTube or content creators, though he guesses that any of the three could be involved.

"Right now we're sort of in the collecting data phase," Smith said.

Indeed, much of the project's data, while publicly available, has not been thoroughly analyzed.

"There have got to be interesting things in [the database]. Right now we just need someone to be like 'I'm going to datamine the hell out of this," Sheets said.



INFO SESSION:

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Late XVII Professor, Advisor to Kennedy, Explored Int'l Affairs

Pye, from Page 1

to presidential candidates, including John F. Kennedy. In additional to serving as president of the American Political Science Association from 1988-89, Pye participated in a variety of private organizations where scholars, government experts and lay leaders met to discuss Asia-related research and policy. These included the Council on Foreign Relations, the U.S.-China Relations Committee and the Asian Foundation.

"Lucian was a giant in the intellectual world that went well beyond our field of political science," said Charles H. Stewart, head of MIT's Department of Political Science. "For anyone ever called 'hero' or 'scholar' by Lucian, we must now live up to those titles he so cheerfully bestowed upon us."

His dominant intellectual concern was to explore the cultural differences that help explain why the game of politics differs so greatly from one nation to another. Widely regarded as one of the foremost contemporary practitioners and proponents of the concept of political culture, Pye attempted to penetrate beneath the surface of political life to the deeper layers of attitude, value and sentiment that motivate political behavior.

The unique understanding that he brought to his studies of China, in particular, came in part out of his experience of growing up as a child of Congregational missionaries in Shansi Province, in northwest China. Born in 1921, he lived primarily in China until he went to Minnesota to attend Carleton College. There, Pye met fellow student Mary Toombs Waddill of Greenville, S.C., whom he married in 1945. She would become his partner in both life and work for the next 63 years, often traveling with him throughout Asia and helping edit his books.

After graduating from Carleton, Pye returned to China at the end of World War II to serve as an intelligence officer in the 5th Marine Corps, achieving the rank of Second Lieutenant. He returned to the U.S. to attend graduate school on the GI Bill at Yale University. During these crucial years of Pye's intellectual formation, he was a part of a significant contingent of political scientists including Harold Lasswell, Nathan Leites and Gabriel Almond. Together, the group explored the psychological, sociological and anthropological elements of international affairs -- a departure from the standard "realism" of the day. Almond, his mentor at Yale, recalled his student Pye as "generally leaving me a little breathless; he had so much energy and enthusiasm.'

Pye himself became an important mentor and teacher to scores of political scientists since his arrival at MIT in 1956, where he helped found the Department of Political Science. With his encouragement and oversight, many of his students have gone on to prominent positions in both academia and government.

His studies of the politics of modernization in the Third World made theoretical and empirical contributions to our understanding of the development process and his participation in many social science and advising organizations were broadly influential. As one of a handful of scholars who studied Asian politics from a comparative standpoint, he was listened to in the policy world as well as the classroom.

He is survived by his wife, Mary, of Lexington, Mass., and his three children, Lyndy and Chris, both of Northampton, Mass., and Virginia, of Richmond, Va., as well as three grandchildren, Anna Swann-Pye and Eva and Daniel Ravenal. The family would like to encourage contributions to the Lucian W. Pye Memorial Graduate Fellowship Fund in the Department of Political Science at MIT. Memorial services will be held both in the town of Belmont, Mass., and at MIT at a future time.



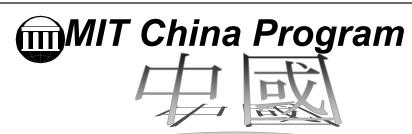
MIT students, family, employers and start-ups seeking U.S. legal counsel, campus or office consultation. Call:

James Dennis Leary, Esq.

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	Solution to Sudoku from page 8							
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1	6	7	2	4	9	3	8	5
8	9	2	3	6	5	1	7	4
2	7	9	1	3	6	5	4	8
3	1	4	5	8	2	7	6	9
6	5	8	9	7	4	2	3	1
5	2	3	4	9	7	8	1	6
7	4	6	8	5	1	9	2	3
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September 19



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SPORTS

Ends With Brandeis

By Nydia Ruleman

"They can't stop this train coming through!" Joshua A. Geltman '08 exclaimed about the MIT women's



matches on Saturday, winning their first match in straight sets but falling to Brandeis in five for their first loss of the season. Geltman and the large crowd of alumni and students emphatically waved signs, stomped on bleachers, and cheered for the Engineers in the exciting atmosphere of Rockwell Cage.

In the first match of the day's non-conference doubleheader, the MIT women's volleyball team faced the Johnson & Wales Wildcats. Tech captured the first set, 25-19, and car-

ried the momentum into the second set, securing an early lead. After the Wildcats tightened the gap, the Engineers won the set 25-21. Winning the third set 25-14 with a block on match point, Tech triumphed over the Wildcats in straight sets, improving MIT's record to 5-0.

In the second match, the Brandeis Judges halted the Engineer's winning streak. After winning the first set 25-19, MIT lost the next two sets 20-25 and 23-25, respectively. With an early fourth set run, the Engineers rallied to capture the set, 25-14. The fifth and deciding set was closely contested at 13-15. Despite a strong performance, the Engineers fell in a close match to the Judges.

Next weekend, the Engineers will seek to keep the train rolling in the Ducks Classic at the Stevens Institute of Technology by building on their solid 5-1 start to the fall season.



Katrina M. Ellison '10 leaps for the kill during the game against Brandeis University last Saturday. The Engineers lost 3-2.

UPCOMING HOME EVENTS

Friday, Sept. 12, 2008

Men's Water Polo vs. Washington & Jefferson 7 p.m., Zesiger Center

Winning Streak for Women's Tennis Defeats Suffolk MIT Volleyball Team 8-1 to Start Season on Saturday

The MIT Women's Tennis Team

won their first match of the season this past Saturday over Suffolk University



The match started with the doubles teams playing in the Johnson Athletic Center due to the rain. The

doubles matches went by quickly with all MIT teams sweeping their opponents. First, Karina N. Pikhart '09 and Jennifer A. Rees '11 won their match 8-3 after putting some pressure on their opponents to break away following an early score of 3-2. Melissa A. Diskin '11 and Anastasia Vishnevetsky '12 finished soon afterwards with a decisive win of 8-3. During one point, Diskin hit a winner from one of her signature sliding splits. Soon after the end of the number one team's match, Kerry R. Weinberg '10 and Hillary E. Jenny '12 won their match 8-5. Weinberg and Jenny closed out their match after relaxing somewhat upon reaching a score of 4-3. Thanks to the doubles teams' victories, along with the support of the many fans, MIT started with a huge lead of three matches over Suffolk

Singles matches began after the completion of the doubles competition. Midway through the first half of the singles matches, play moved outside thanks to a break in the rain and the amazing help of the dedicated venue staff in drying the courts. Once outside, Leslie A. Hansen '10 quickly finished up her sets, demolishing her opponent 6-1, 6-1. Kimberlee Boonbanjerdsri '12 was up next, finishing off her exhibition match 8-4. During Boonbanjerdsri's match, a few of her teammates conducted a miniature lesson on the sidelines, teaching a few enthusiastic fans how to cheer properly. The team is always happy to teach MIT fans.

Back on the courts, Katherine M. Smyth '10 was finishing up her match. In the first set, Smyth hit a winner down the line, passing her opponent to take the lead at 3-2. Smyth then dominated the second set and won her match 6-2, 6-0, giving MIT the lead with 5-0 over Suffolk. Anisa K. McCree '10 was the next player off the court, winning her match decisively 6-0, 6-1. The next three matches were much closer. Finally, after a long period of play, Alexandria C. Hall '12 lost a hard fought battle 6-7(1), 2-6. Throughout her



Alexandria C. Hall '12 delivers a crushing backhand in Saturday's match against Suffolk University. Despite Hall's 7-6, 6-4 loss to Lauren Cameron, the Engineers steamrolled the Rams 8-1 in their fifth consecutive win.

match, Hall showed her level-headedness, keeping her cool through many difficult situations. Soon to follow Hall off the court was Jenny C. Dohlman '11. Dohlman stayed tough through her match and fought back from a rough first set to win the match in three sets, with a score of

1-6, 7-5, 12-10. This put MIT up 7-1, leaving Yi Wang '09 front and center. Wang's match was tense and close but she finally pulled out a victory, reaching a final score of 7-6(4), 6-4. This left MIT with its first win of the season with a final score of 8-1 over Suffolk.

Football Defeats Maine Maritime In Season Opener, 42-39

The MIT Football team emerged victorious in their first-ever game against the Mariners of Maine Maritime Academy on Saturday, with a final score of 42-39. MIT's DeRon M. Brown '10 and Robert C. Utz

'09 were outstanding in the win, combining for 236 yards and three touchdowns to pace an excellent ground attack.

The Engineers got on the board first, scoring on their second drive of the game as Richard A. Mancuso '09 threw a two-yard strike to tight end Thomas J. Franklin '09 in the back of the end zone to put MIT up 6-0.

The second half turned into a track meet as the teams combined for 46 points. At one point in the half, the Mariners and Engineers exchanged blows by scoring on seven straight possessions to keep the fans on the edge of their seats. Trailing by five in the fourth quarter, MIT delivered the final blow of the afternoon as they capped off a late rally with Utz running the ball in from the MMA seven-yard line with 30 seconds left in regulation.

—James Kramer, DAPER Staff

Men's Soccer

For the third time in the program's history and first since 2001, the MIT men's soccer team started its season with four straight wins following a 4-0 decision over Caltech. The victory clinched the Bodding-

The Engineers got on the board 8:48 into the contest when Kevin L. Chou '11 converted on one of Tech's six first-half corner kicks. In the 32nd minute, Christian W. Therkelsen '11 recorded a solo effort after stealing the ball outside of the goalkeeper's box. Although MIT contin-

the game just 10 minutes into the second stanza. The Engineers capped the scoring in the 62nd minute when Peter Bojo '11 found Chase T. Anderson '11 for his first goal of the season.

In his first intercollegiate appearance in net, Dylan S. Rankin '12 picked up two saves and the win in 66 minutes of action. Javier M. Duarte '10 did not face a shot on goal as he closed out the contest for MIT.

Stephanie Kinchla scored twice in the second half to lead the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth's field hockey team to a 4-2 vic-

Midfielder Kylie Treat gave the Corsairs a 1-0 lead when she converted a pass from sophomore Becca Festinger 5:05 into the game. Anna H. Teruya '12 tied the score for MIT when she beat Corsair goal-

mission. Jessica M. Oleinik '11 scored the other goal for the Engineers. The Corsairs out shot MIT 24-14. Golden made seven saves, while

UMass Dartmouth improved to 1-0 with the victory, while MIT fell to 0-3 with the defeat. The Corsairs will return to action when they visit Clark Tuesday evening, while the Engineers will visit Lasell Tuesday.

Overwhelms Caltech, 4-0

ton Tournament crown which was hosted by Colorado College.

ued to attack, the 2-0 advantage would hold through the intermission. Neil S. Zimmerman '09 set up Therkelsen for his second strike of

—Mindy Brauer, DAPER Staff

Field Hockey Falls To UMass-Dartmouth

tory over visiting MIT in a non-conference game Saturday.

ie Seana Golden on a penalty stroke 13 minutes later. Sophomore midfielder Jenna Miedzionoski made it 2-1 when she converted Treat's pass four and a half minutes before the halftime inter-

Engineer goalkeeper Keri A. Dixon '12 made 12 stops.

—James Kramer, DAPER Staff

SCOREBOARD

Ticiu Hockey	
Saturday, Sept. 6, 2008	
MIT (0-3)	2
University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth (1-0)	4
Football	

FOOLDAII	
Saturday, Sept. 6, 2008	
MIT (1-0)	42
Main Maritime Academy (0-1)	39
Men's Soccer	

Men's Soccer	
Saturday, Sept. 6, 2008	
MIT (3-0)	2
Colorado College (2-1)	0
Sunday, Sept. 7, 2008	
California Institute of Technology	0
MIT (4-0)	4

Women's Soccer	
Saturday, Sept. 6, 2008	
MIT (1-2)	0
Worcester State College (2-0-1)	1

Women's Tennis Saturday, Sept. 6, 2008 Suffolk University (0-1) MIT (1-0)

Women's Volleyball	
Saturday, Sept. 6, 2008	
Johnson and Wales University (0-5)	0
MIT (5-0)	3
Brandeis University (3-0)	3
MIT (5-1)	2

Men's Water Polo	
Saturday, Sept. 6, 2008	
MIT (0-1)	6
US Naval Academy (1-0)	14
MIT (0-2)	9
Mercyhurst College (1-1)	11
Sunday, Sept. 7, 2008	
MIT (0-3)	7
Johns Hopkins University (2-1)	10
MIT (0-4)	5
George Washington University (2-2)	7